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Quicquid agunt homines—nostri farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.

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LEXINGTON; Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at the Office on Cross Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

As decreed in June last by the NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Declaration of the Rights of Man, and of the Citizen.

PREAMBLE.

THE French PEOPLE, convinced that the neglect and contempt of the Natural Rights of Man, are the sole causes of misery in the world, have resolved to set forth in a solemn declaration, those sacred and unalienable rights, to the end that, it being in the power of every citizen to compare at all times the proceedings of government, with the end of every social compact, they may never suffer themselves to be oppressed and debased by tyranny; that the people may ever have before their eyes the basis of their liberty and happiness; the magistrate, the extent of his duty, the legislature the object of his appointment.

With these views they proclaim in the presence of the Supreme Being, the following declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.

Art. 1. The end of all society is the public happiness.—Government is established to secure to man the enjoyment of his natural and imprescriptible rights.

2. These rights are, equality, liberty, security, and property.

3. All men are equal by nature, and in the eye of the law.

4. The law is the free and solemn expression of the general will; it operates equally on all, whether by protecting or punishing; it can command only what is just and useful to society; and prohibit only what is hurtful.

5. All citizens are equally admissible to public employments. A free people know no other motive of preference in their elections than virtue and talents.

6. LIBERTY is the power which Man possesses of doing whatever is not harmful to the rights of others. It is founded in nature: its bounds are marked by justice; law forms its protection, and its moral limits are defined in this maxim. Do not to others, what you would not wish done to yourself.

7. The right of expressing thoughts and opinions either through the medium of the press, or any other manner; the right of quietly assembling; the free exercise of religious worship, cannot be prohibited. The necessity of making mention of these rights supposes the present or the recent remembrance of despotism.

8. SECURITY is the protection afforded by society to each of its Members for the preservation of his person, rights, and property.

9. The law should protect public and individual liberty against the oppression of those who govern.

10. No one can be accused, arrested or detained, but in the cases laid down in the law, and ac-

greeable to the forms prescribed. Every Citizen summoned or arrested under the authority of the law, should immediately obey; by resisting he renders himself culpable.

11. Every proceeding against a citizen out of the reach or without the forms prescribed by the law, is arbitrary and tyrannical; the person against whom it should be attempted to be executed by force, has the right to repel it by force.

12. Those who solicit, dispatch, sign, execute, or cause to be executed, arbitrary acts, are guilty, and deserve punishment.

13. Every man being presumed innocent until he has been declared guilty; if it is judged necessary to arrest him all unnecessary rigor in securing him, should be prohibited by the law.

14. No one should be judged and punished until he has been heard, or legally appealed and unless he comes under a law made public before the perpetration of the crime: the law punishing actions performed before its existence is tyrannical; the retrospective effect of any law is criminal.

15. The law should only decree punishments strictly and evidently necessary; the punishment should be proportioned to the crime and useful to society.

16. The right of property belongs to every citizen; it is the right of enjoying and disposing at his will of his goods, revenues, of the fruits of his labor and industry.

17. No species of labor, culture, or commerce can be prohibited.

18. Every man may bargain for his services and his time; but he can neither sell himself nor be sold. His person is not alienable property. The law acknowledges no servitude; there can be but an engagement to perform and to pay an equivalent, between the man who works and his employer.

19. No one can be deprived of the least portion of his property, without his consent; unless the public necessities legally ascertained require it, and under condition of an adequate and previous compensation.

20. No contribution can be required except for the general benefit. All citizens have a right to concur in fixing contributions; to inspect the expenditure of them and to require accounts of that expenditure.

21. Public succours are a sacred debt. The society owes relief to unfortunate citizens, either by furnishing them with work, or by securing the means of subsistence to those who are unable to work.

22. Infraction is necessary to all; society should favor as much as possible the progress of public reason, and place the means of instruction within the reach of every citizen.

23. The social compact consists in the endeavors of all to assure to each the enjoyment and preserva-

tion of his rights; this compact rests upon the National sovereignty.

24. It cannot exist unless the powers of public functionaries are clearly defined by the law and their responsibility well secured.

25. The sovereignty of the nation resides in the people. It is indivisible, imprescriptible and unalienable.

26. No portion of the people can exercise the powers of the whole people; but each section of the sovereign assembled shall enjoy the rights of expressing its will with entire liberty.

27. Let any individual who should attempt to usurp the sovereignty be immediately put to death by the freemen.

28. The people have always the right to revise, reform and change their constitution. One generation cannot bind by its laws future generations.

29. Every citizen has an equal right to concur in making the law, and in appointing his representatives and agents.

30. Public offices are essentially temporary; they cannot be considered either as conferring distinctions, or as rewards, but as duties.

31. The crimes of the representatives of the people or their agents should never go unpunished. No one has a right to assume an inviolability that does not belong to other citizens.

32. The right of presenting petitions to the depositaries of public authority, can in no case be prohibited, suspended or limited.

33. Resistance to oppression is a consequence of the other rights of man.

34. The social body is oppressed, when one of its members is oppressed. Each individual of the social body is oppressed, when the social body is oppressed.

35. When the government violates the rights of the people, insurrection is to the people; each portion of the people the sacred of rights and the most indispensable of duties.

CONSTITUTION.

Of the Republic.

1. The French Republic is one and indivisible.

Of the Distribution of the People.

2. The French People is distributed, for the exercise of its sovereignty, into Primary Assemblies of Cantons.

3. It is distributed for administration and for justice, into departments, districts and municipalities.

Of the State of citizens.

4. Every man born or domiciliated in France, of the age of twenty-one years complete;

Every foreigner of the age of twenty-one years complete, who, domiciliated in France for one year,

Lives in it by his labor;

Or acquires a property;

Or marries a French woman;

Or adopts a child;

Or maintains an aged person;

Finally, every foreigner, who shall be judged by the Legislative

Body to have deserved well of humanity;

Is admitted to the exercise of the rights of a French citizen.

5. The exercise of the rights of a French citizen is lost,

By naturalization in a foreign country;

By the acceptance of functions or favors flowing from a government not popular;

By condemnation to punishments infamous or afflictive, till recapacitation.

6. The exercise of the rights of citizens is suspended,

By the state of accusation;

By a judgment of contumacy, as long as that judgment is not annulled.

Of the sovereignty of the people.

7. The sovereign people is the universality of French citizens.

8. It nominates directly, its deputies.

9. It delegates to Electors the choice of Administrators, of Public Arbitrators, of Criminal Judges, and judges of Appeal.

10. It deliberates on the laws.

Of Primary Assemblies.

11. The Primary Assemblies are composed of the citizens domiciliated for six months in each canton.

12. They are composed of 200 citizens at the least, and 600 at the most, called to vote.

13. They are constituted by a nomination of the president, Secretaries and scribes.

14. Their police appertains to them.

15. No person can appear in them armed.

16. The elections are made by ballot, or open vote, at the option of each voter.

17. A Primary Assembly cannot, in any case prescribe an uniform mode of voting.

18. The Scrutineers ascertain the votes of citizens, who cannot write and choose to vote by ballot.

19. The suffrages upon laws are given by Yes or by No.

20. The will of a Primary Assembly is proclaimed thus:—

The citizens met in Primary Assembly of to the number of voters, vote for or vote against, by a majority of

Of the National Representation.

21. The population is the sole basis of the national representation.

22. There is one deputy for every 40,000 individuals.

23. Each re-union of Primary Assemblies resulting from a population of from 30,000 to 40,000 souls, nominates directly one deputy.

24. The nomination is made by the absolute majority of suffrages.

25. Each assembly calls up the languages and sends a commissioner for the general calling up to the place pointed out as the most central.

26. If the first calling up does not give an absolute majority, a second vote is proceeded to, and the votes taken for the two citizens who had the most voices.

27. In case of equality of voices, the eldest has the preference, either to be on the ballot, or elected. In case of equality of age, lot decides.

28. Every Frenchman, exercising the rights of a citizen, is eligible to the extent of the Republic.

29. Each deputy belongs to the whole nation.

30. In case of the non-acceptance, resignation, forfeiture, or death of a deputy, he is replaced by the Primary Assemblies who nominated him.

31. A deputy who has given in his resignation, cannot quit his post, but after the admission of his successor.

32. The French people assemble every year on the first of May for the elections.

33. It proceeds in them, whatever be the number of citizens present having a right to vote.

34. Primary Assemblies are formed on extraordinary occasions, on the demand of a fifth of the citizens, who have a right to vote in them.

35. The Convocation is made, in this case, by the Municipality of the ordinary place of Meeting.

36. These extraordinary Assemblies do not deliberate but when one more than the half of the citizens, who have a right to vote in them, are present.

Of electoral Assemblies.

37. The citizens in primary assemblies name an elector, one for every 200 citizens, counting present and absent; two from 201 to 400; three from 401 to 600.

38. The holding of electoral assemblies and the mode of electing is the same as in primary assemblies.

Of the Legislative body.

39. The legislative body is one, indivisible and permanent.

40. The session is of one year.

41. The Legislators meet on the first of July.

42. A majority is a quorum.

43. The deputies can be questioned, accused or judged, at no time for opinions expressed from their seats in the Legislature.

44. They may for criminal actions, be taken in the fact, but the warrant to arrest and to cause to appear, can only be issued against them by the legislature.

The sittings of the legislative body.

45. The sitting of the national assembly shall be public.

46. Its journals shall be printed.

47. It shall not deliberate, unless it be composed of at least 200 members.

48. It shall not refuse any member the right of speaking, in the order in which he has demanded it.

49. It shall decide by the voice of the majority of those present.

50. Fifty shall have the right of calling for the yeas and nays.

51. The assembly shall have the right of censuring the conduct of its members during its meetings.

52. The assembly shall possess the immediate jurisdiction of the place in which it holds its sessions, and of such an extent in the neighbourhood as it shall itself determine.

Of the functions of the legislative body.

53. The legislative body shall enact laws and pass decrees.

54. Under the general name of laws are comprised such acts of the legislative body, as concern civil or criminal legislation.

The general administration of

the revenues, and of the ordinary expenditures of the republic.

The national domains: The standard, the weight; the impression and denomination of money.

The nature, the amount and true collection of the taxes.

The declaration of war.

Any new distribution of the French territory.

Public instruction, and the public honors paid to the memory of great men.

55. Under the particular title of decrees, are comprehended such acts as relate to

The annual establishment of the forces of the republic, by sea and land.

The permission or refusal of the passage of foreign troops through the French territory.

The introduction of foreign naval forces into the French ports.

Measures for the general safety and tranquility.

The annual and temporary distribution of the public labour and public contributions.

Orders for the emission of money of all kinds.

Extraordinary and contingent expenditures.

Measures which are local or confined to one particular department, community, or particular kind of public works.

The defence of the country.

The ratification of treaties.

The nomination and deposition of the commanders in chief of the armies.

The trial of the members of council and public functionaries.

The accusation of those suspected of plots against the general safety of the republic.

Every partial change in the distribution of the French territory.

National rewards.

Of the formation of a law.

56. All bills proposed to be enacted into laws shall be proceeded by a report.

57. The discussion of the law shall not be opened, and it shall not be provisionally enacted, until 15 days after the report.

58. The bill is printed and sent to all the Communes under the title of "Proposed Law."

59. Forty days after the proposed law is sent, if in the majority of the departments, the tenth part of the primary assemblies of each, has not objected, the plan is deemed accepted and becomes a law.

60. If objections are made, the legislative body convene the primary assemblies.

Of the title of laws and decrees.

61. All laws, decrees, judgments, and other public acts, shall be entitled, "In the name of the French people, the _____ year of the French Republic."

Of the Executive Council.

62. There shall be an executive council composed of 24 members.

The electoral assembly of each department names one candidate. The legislative body chooses from the list, the members of the council.

63. One half of the council is renewed by every legislature during the last months of its session.

64. The council is charged with the direction and superintendence of the general administration of the Republic. It cannot act but in execution of the laws and decrees of the legislative body.

65. It shall name from its own body, the principle agents of the several departments of the republic.

66. The legislative body shall prescribe the number and functions of these agents.

67. These agents do not form a council. They shall be separate, without any immediate connection between them. They shall not ex-

ercise any personal authority.

68. The council shall appoint from its own body the exterior agents of the republic.

69. It shall negotiate treaties.

70. The members of the council, if guilty of treason shall be accused by the legislature.

71. The council shall be responsible for any failure in the execution of the laws and decrees, and for all those abuses which it shall not denounce.

72. It shall depose and replace its public agents whenever it shall think proper.

73. It is bound to accuse them before the judicial tribunals whenever there be occasion.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Lexington, Nov 16.

At a meeting of the Democratic Society in Lexington, on Monday the 11th of November, 1793. On motion,

The Society resolved itself into a committee of the whole, upon the subject of the free navigation of the Mississippi river: and after some time spent in the discussion of the subject, came to several Resolutions, which were reported to the society, and unanimously agreed to as follows:

The Citizens of this Commonwealth having of this year been anxiously hoping, that the free use of an all important right, which they received from NATURE, and which is now wantonly and cruelly conformed and abused, would have been long since secured to them.

Resolved, That the free and undisturbed use and navigation of the river Mississippi is the NATURAL RIGHT of the inhabitants of the countries bordering on the waters communicating with that river; and is unalienable except with the SOIL; and that neither the tyranny nor prescription on the one side, nor acquiescence, weakness, or non user, on the other, can ever sanctify the abuse of this right.

Resolved, that the inhabitants of the Western Country had a right to expect that the present Federal Government would before this time have taken effectual measures to obtain from the King of Spain an acknowledgment of their undoubted right to the free navigation of the river Mississippi; that they ought as free men highly interested in the event of that business to have received information of the causes which have hitherto delayed the negotiation; and that it was the duty of the Representatives of the people to have called upon the Executive of the Federal Government for an account of what had been done respecting it.

Resolved, that the inhabitants of the western country have good cause to suspect that the applications for the acknowledgment of this their just and invaluable right, have been feeble, and that the attainment of it is not wished for by a part of the United States.

Resolved, that under these circumstances, it is a duty which the inhabitants of the western country owe to themselves and their posterity, to demand of the Federal Government that they take such steps as will immediately put them into the free enjoyment of this their just right; that to make this demand effectual, they should unite in an application for that purpose, and that to bring about concert in this application a proper communication ought to be opened between the different settlements in the western country.

4. Resolved, that there be a committee appointed to prepare an address to the inhabitants of the western country, inviting them to a correspondence on this subject, calling on them to unite in

their efforts on this occasion, exhorting them to sacrifice all smaller considerations to the attainment of this great object; and recommending it to them to be prepared to surmount all obstacles which may be thrown into its way either by pusillanimity; and an improper regard to local interests at home; or by the arm of power and tyranny abroad.

Resolved, That they also prepare in the name of the inhabitants of the western waters, a remonstrance to the President and Congress of the United States on this subject, stating (in the bold decent and determined language proper to be used by injured freemen, when they address the servants of the people) that we consider the feeble attempts which have been made by the executive under the present government, and the total silence of Congress on this important subject, as strong proofs that most of our brethren in the eastern part of America, are totally regardless whether this our just right is kept from us or not.

That we expect and demand from the government, that they take immediate and effectual steps to procure and secure to us the enjoyment of that right; that we apply to them and wish to be put into the enjoyment of this right through their intervention. Altho' we feel a conviction that we are strong enough to obtain that right by force, yet an attachment to the American union; love to our brethren; respect to the government, and a sincere desire of preserving peace and harmony, have determined us to pursue this mode of application through which we hope speedily and effectually to procure it, on the application of government, and that we shall not be driven to use those means to effect it which we have been furnished by the God of nature.

Resolved, That it will be proper to make an attempt in a peaceable manner to go with an American bottom properly registered and cleared into the sea through the channel of the Mississippi; that we may either procure an immediate acknowledgement of our right from the Spaniards; or if they obstruct us in the enjoyment of that right, that we may be able to lay before the Federal Government such unequivocal proofs of their having done so, that they will be compelled to say whether they will abandon or protect the inhabitants of the western country.

Whereas the criminal laws now in force in this Commonwealth are in their operation sanguinary, cruel and unjust, from the multitude of inferior crimes which are capitally punished, whereby many offenders are liable to be destroyed, who might be reformed and restored good members to society; And whereas the experience of all ages hath shewn, that cruel and sanguinary laws defeat their own purpose, by engaging the benevolence of mankind to withhold prosecution, to smother testimony, or to listen to it with bias; and by producing in many instances a total dispensation and impunity under the names of pardon and privilege of clergy; when, if the punishment were only proportioned to the injury, men would feel it their inclination, as well as their duty, to see the laws observed, and the power of dispensation, so dangerous and mischievous, which produces crimes by holding up a hope of impunity, might be totally abolished, so that men while contemplating to perpetrate a crime, would see their punishment ensuing as necessarily as effects follow the causes.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to the General Assembly, requesting that a radical change may be made in our criminal code, by erecting a system, "whereby punishments

may be proportioned to crimes, and that such punishments be made as analogous as possible to the nature of the offences: and that the said memorial when drafted, may be laid before the society for their approbation.

The Kentucky Volunteers have returned home; they sustained no further damage on the expedition than the loss of a few horses, and one man killed.—The Federal Army have gone into winter quarters, on the S. W. branch of Miami, six miles in advance of fort Jefferson.

There has been a considerable swell in the Ohio river, sufficient for boats to pass; in consequence of which, all the boats that were waiting for water have arrived.—One of Myers's Packet-boats, touched at Limestone on Sunday last, on her way to Cincinnati, where she arrived on Tuesday morning.

By a gentleman lately down the Ohio river we are informed, that the latest accounts from Philadelphia when he left Pittsburgh, were, that the violence of the fever raging in that unfortunate city, had very much abated.—We are also informed that Congress will meet in Lancaster.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Mercer county, on Salt river, six miles below Harrodsburg, a bay Mare, 13 or 14 years old, about 13 and a half hands high, her near hind foot white, a small star, her back and both sides has been hurt by packing, a natural pacer, appraised to 40s. Also, a gray Mare, 3 years old last spring, 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock B, a natural trotter, had on when she came first about a 3s. bell tied on with a hemp string, appraised to 7l.

Samuel M. Afee.

September 15.

LIVERY STABLE.

The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have erected an elegant LIVERY STABLE, in the town of FRANKFORT; where they will take in horses by the week, day or single feed, upon the most reasonable terms. Those gentlemen who will favour them with their custom, may depend on having their horses fed with good sound forage, and the best care and attention paid them. They also take in horses to cure of almost all the ailments prevalent in this country, nick their tails, &c. &c.

Samuel & Lafon.

N. B. They also keep horses to hire by the day.

The subscriber has on hand, (at his store in Lexington, next door to Love and Brent's tavern,)

A handsome assortment of goods suitable to the present season, which will be sold on low terms for Cash, live Pork, Whiskey, Butter, Cheese, country Linen, &c.

JOHN CLARKE.

WANTED,

In the course of four or five days from this date, a few good Pack-Horses.

J. CLARKE

Lexington, Nov. 10, 1793.

WANTED,

At the Lexington Brewery, a good

MALTSTER,

Who can come well recommended; such an one will meet with encouragement, by applying to the subscriber,

THOS. CARNEAL.

Lexington, November 12. 1793.

All persons are hereby forbidden from cutting or barking any timber on the lands in Mercer county, near the Knob Lick, or else where, as I am determined to prosecute according to law, any person offending in the premises.

Abraham Bowman.

November 12.

3^d

Woodford Court, of Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1793. John Morrifon, Complainant, Against Jacob Brown, Defendant.

In Chancery.

THE Defendant having failed to enter his appearance in this cause, according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered that the Defendant do appear and answer the Complainant's bill, on the first day of the next Term of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in the Kentucky Gazette, at the Clear creek Baptist meeting house, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A. K. Marshall. C. C. Q. S.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Bourbon county, near Douglass's mill, a black Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, has a long tail and bushy main, no brand perceivable, has a black horse colt, posted, and appraised to 6l.

Acubul Corwin.

May 21. Taken up by the subscriber, living in Clarke county, on the Two mile creek, a dark bay Mare, about 13 hands 3 inches high, about 15 years old, branded on the near buttock and neck thus A, and on

the near shoulder thus 28 I trots naturally, appraised to 2l.

William Embree

September 2.

FOR SALE, The PLANTATION

WHEREON I now live, containing 150 acres, lying on the waters of Huston, about three miles from Bourbon court-house, on which is a Dwelling-house two story's high, with a stone chimney, and several useful Cabbins; about 50 acres of said land is cleared, and under a good fence, including 3 acres of meadow, a thriving young peach orchard of excellent fruit, and a lot of 2 acres on which is about 200 large sugar trees. Said plantation is conveniently situated to Grift and Saw Mill, meeting house, &c. Cash, Negroes or Cattle will be taken in payment, and a clear and indisputable title given—for further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

John Waller.

Bourbon, November 7

Taken up by the subscriber living on Silver creek, below Ham's mill, and old sorrel Horse about 4 feet 7 inches high, has a small star in his forehead, no brands perceivable, appraised to 1l. 10s.

Also, one sorrel Horse, 4 years old, with a blaze face, a small bell on, the clapper is a spike of iron tied in, about four feet three inches high, branded on the buttock thus N, appraised to 1l. 16s.

Also one sorrel horse 2 years old about 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus 2, appraised to 3l. 12l.

John Phelps.

July 28, 1793,

ae

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Scott county, on Bank Lick, a brown bay Mare, 3 years old last spring, about 13 hands 3 inches high, some white hairs in her forehead, not docked, branded on the near buttock W B, a natural trotter, appraised to 10l.

William Mathews.

September 5.

Taken up by the subscriber, living near Boon's station, one yellow sorrel mare colt, 1 year old last spring, neither docked nor branded, appraised to 50s.

William Jenkins.

Taken up by the subscriber, near Bank Lick, a bay Mare, about 5 years old, no brand or flesh mark, appraised to 6l.

William Mathews.

October 21.

Taken up by the subscriber on Hington's waters, Clarke county, a young bay MARE, three years old past, four feet nine inches and a half high, no brand perceivable, has a little white on her near hind foot; posted and appraised to 9l.

Zephaniah Pratt.

October 1.

Taken up by the subscriber near the mouth of Glen's creek, in Woodford County, a black MARE, with a blaze face, two hind feet white, branded on the near shoulder and buttock W O about fourteen hands high, fourteen or fifteen years old, a natural trotter; appraised to 8l.

Also a sorrel horse COLT, one year old last spring, supposed to be thirteen hands and a half high, a blaze face, two hind feet white, branded the same as the mare; appraised to 5l.

Also a blue roan HORSE, about six years old, about thirteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock B and on the off shoulder EC, natural trotter; appraised to 5l.

Henry Stucker.

Taken up by the subscriber, two miles from Miller's mill, a black Horse, about fifteen years old, about fourteen hands high, has had the fistula, has a scar on his off shoulder, no brand, appraised to 5l.

Thomas Neel.

MONET,

Ready to be given for two NEGROE BOYS, one from ten to twelve years old, and the other from twelve to fourteen; to be found likely and active, and under good character. Enquire of the Printer.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE

FOR SALE,

About Fifty thousand Acres of LAND.

Lying on Main Licking; Below the fork, and on the waters thereof; and will give three years credit to such purchasers as will give good security.—There will be a petition laid before the next session of Assembly, for the establishing of a town on Main Licking, near the mouth of Grassley creek.

John Grant & Co.

Scott county, October, 1795. 4w

At a Court of Quarter Sessions continued and held for the county of Jefferson, September 5, 1793.

James Sullivan, Complainant,

Robert Campbell, } Defendants,
and James O'Hara, }

In Chancery.

THE Defendant James O'Hara not having entered his appearance herein according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the said O'Hara is no inhabitant of this Commonwealth; it is ordered that the said Defendant O'Hara, do appear here on the first day of the February Court, and answer the Complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette two months successively, published some Sunday at the front door of the Methodist Meeting-house at Samuel Calloways in this County immediately after divine service and posted at the front door of the house now used as Court-house in Louisville.

A Copy. Test

Stephen Ormby, C. C. Q. S.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Mercer county, three miles west from George M'Attee's mill, a bay Horse 4 years old, 14 hands 1 inch high, no brand perceivable, not docked, a natural trotter, appraised to 10l.

Lawrence M'Guire.

July 11.

IRWIN & BRYSON,

At their Store in Lexington,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, a very large supply of fresh good Goods, suitable to the Summer and Fall season, which in addition to their former Goods, makes a very general and complete assortment of Merchandise, which they will sell on low terms for Cash or country Produce.

Lexington, July 12, 1793.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the subscriber, two horses, the one a sorrel, the other a bay. The Sorrel horse has four legs white nearly as high as the joint of the knee, a white face, and is branded on the shoulder and buttock TW, he is about 15 hands high. The bay horse is upwards of fifteen hands high, black mane and tail, very little hair on his foretop, but he carries a remarkable fine tail, he is much windgalled, particularly behind; Whoever will deliver the said horses to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars.

James Hughes.

Lexington, Nov. 7, 1793.

WANTED (at the Paper-mill in Georgetown) four or five Apprentice Boys, between the age of twelve and seventeen years. Any such who can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement by applying to

Craig, Parkers & Co.

Lexington, Oct. 2. 1793

Taken up by the subscriber living on the waters of Otter Creek in Madison county, a bay mare, twelve years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, with a star in her forehead, branded on the near buttock thus W, appraised to 4l. Also, a bay 2 year old filly, with a star in her forehead, both hind feet white, branded on the off should and buttock O, appraised to 4l.

Also, a sorrel filly, one year old, with a long star in her forehead and strip on her nose; no brand perceivable, appraised to 5l.

Robert Brooks,

July 3.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

Effects of Youthful Folly.

Ye fons of mirth, ye sprightly youths attend.

The artless numbers of thy humble friend;

That theme so worthy as our youthful day—

Its joys and sorrows strictly to survey.

Pleasure, the object of our feeble fight,

The *fammum bonum*, or our chief delight;

Blindfold we search her, tho' but seldom find;

Guided by folly and through folly blind;

In some fair object we conceive the prize,

We eager grasp, but all in vain, the flies

Leaving us little more of our desire,

Than flaming conceit or reflection's ire:

O cursed delusions which so dim our fight,

The painted phantom of eternal night,

That pain succeeds them, and that gnawing pain

How oft remov'd by our most vital bane.

This friend disdains, and that presents a frown,

Fame bulgy gossip rings us thro' the town;

Thus in our youth too oft experience care,

Diseases, want, and lastly wild despair.

TRYO.

NOTICE is hereby given to

all whom it may concern,

That it is my wish that all those

who have any thing to allege

against my character, should on

the twenty-fifth day of November,

come forward with their charges,

as the honorable the Senate, have

set a part that day, for the pur-

pose of enquiring into the dan-

gerous reports that have been

propagated against me.

Thos. Kennedy.

Frankfort, November 6. ¹²aw

I want a few good

BOAT MEN

To conduct my Boats to the

of New-Orleans. Any person de-

sirous of engaging will meet with

good wages and treatment. Ap-

plication to be made on or before

the tenth day December, as the

boats will sail from Frankfort

shortly after that period.

CASH and MERCHAN-

DISE

Will be given for Hog's Lard,

Country Lard, Beef Cattle, Live

Pork, Sugar, Wheat, Rye, Corn &

Oats, by the subscriber; who has

for sale at this place, a neat assort-

ment of MERCHANDISE, suit-

able to the present and approaching

season, on the lowest terms for cash

or the above articles of produce.

James Lemon.

George Town, November 16.

Taken up by the subscri-

ber, living in Clarke county, a

black Mare, six years old, thirteen

and a half hands high, some sad-

dle marks, branded on the near

shoulder nearly thus J 4, the 'S' is

very plain, the rest of the brand is

scarcely legible: also branded on

the near buttock thus S, appraised

to \$1.

Isaac Oliver.

July 6.

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber,

The following Tracts of

L A N D, (Viz.)

Three thousand acres on the waters of Rust creek, a branch of Green river. Two thousand acres on the waters of Sinking creek, in Nelson county. One thousand acres on Bruh creek, a branch of Green river in Green county. Two hundred and fifty acres on the bank of Green river, in Lincoln. Two thousand acres about eight miles east of the Big Bone lick. Two thousand and six acres about twelve miles from the Iron works, on the waters of Slate creek. Also, five hundred and ninety acres near the last mentioned land. Cash, public securities, negroes and good horses, (that is part of each) will be taken in payment. Any person inclining to purchase any part of said land, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Mercer county, near Danville.

Samuel M'Dowd.

October 14.

The subscribers continue business in Lexington, as usual; and are now opening at TATE'S CREEK MILLS (Madison county)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDISE, suitable to the season, which they will sell on very low terms, for Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat, beef, Pork, Hemp seed, Flax, Hog's Lard, Peltry, Bees wax, Hog's Bristles, or Cash — They will contract (on very generous terms) for the ensuing crop of Hemp.

They want immediately to employ a number of men that understand Boat building. Also two good Coopers that understand either tight work or flour barrels, and great wages will be given to a Miller who can come well recommended.

E. Winters & Co.

October 25, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given,

That on the 15th day of December next, will be exposed to public sale at the subscribers plantation, about seven miles west of Lexington, near Parker's mill, on South Elkhorn,

About one hundred head of valuable HORSES, consisting of Geldings, Mares and Colts; a valuable covering horse and Jack-ass and several Mules, the property of Ross & Carneal. Twelve months credit will be given the purchasers, giving bond with approved security; the bonds to bear interest from the date if not discharged within twenty days after they become due. The sale will be adjourned from day to day until the whole are sold off.

Thomas Carneal.

Lexington, October 31.

As there are many of the partnership's stock missing, it is humbly requested that every person knowing of any of said stock running at large, will be so good as to give information to the subscriber, on or before the day of sale.

T. C.

JOHN CROZIER & Co.

Have on hand a

Complete Assortment of MERCHANDISE,

which they will sell on the lowest terms for Cash, Wheat, Tobacco, Pork, Bacon, Hemp, Bees Wax, Furs, and Peltry.

Lexington, November 1, 1793.

For sale for CASH,

A PAIR of LARGE WELL BROKE

O X E N;

In excellent order; apply to the subscriber.

Eli Cleveland.

Fayette county, November 7. ¹²cf

Wanted

A good JOURNEYMAN

Tanner & Currier;

Also, An

Apprentice to the above business.

W. STORY.

Lexington, September 14.

William Porter,

At his TAN-YARD, one mile from Frankfort,

Gives CASH for green and dry HIDES. He wants

An APPRENTICE,

Between the age of 15 and 17 who can come well recommended.

CASH will also be given for green and dry HIDES, at H. M'LVAIN'S Store in Lexington. ¹²cf

A T A N - Y A R D.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they are now erecting a TAN-YARD in George-Town, where they mean to carry on the Tanning and Currying business in its various branches. They give CASH or Leather for green and dry hides — They will also take hides to tan on the shaves.

Wm. & Tho. Story.

Nov. 8, 1793.

Taken up by the subscriber in Mason county, at his own plantation, a bay Mare about ten years old, thirteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus (S) and H on the buttock, off hind foot white, and some saddle spots, appraised to \$1.

William Brooks.

The subscriber has on hand a very

Elegant Assortment of Lady's

and Gentlemen's

H A T S,

Which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

He is also wanting an APPRENTICE to the Hating business, that can come well recommended.

Montgomery Bell.

October 18.

Taken up by the subscriber, in Clarke county, upon the waters of Flat Creek, a young bay Mare, three years old, about four feet seven inches and three quarters high, branded on the near shoulder W, her near hind foot is white, and she has a star in her forehead, appraised to \$1.

Also, a two year old dark bay Filly, four feet nine inches and a quarter high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus U2, with a small star in her forehead, appraised to \$1. 10s.

Jeremiah Power.

October 24.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Clarke county, on Howard's creek, a brown bay horse, about 13 hands 3 inches high, 3 years old, both hind feet and the off fore foot white, a remarkable scar on the near side of the belly, and a star and large snip, branded on the near buttock (S), appraised to \$1. Also, a bay mare 13 hands 3 inches high, supposed to be 3 years old, has a star in her forehead, and the off hind foot white, branded on the near shoulder and buttock (>) appraised to \$1.

George Moore.

August 10.

The subscriber is now erecting Armed Sailing and Rowing BOATS,

To go up and down the Ohio river, between Pittsburgh and Limestone, which will be used as a convoy to other Boats; and also to convey passengers, letters, &c. to the places above mentioned; the above boats will be completed by the 15th of October. — One of the above Boats will leave Limestone every Monday morning for Pittsburgh; Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of taking a passage in said Boats (on board of which shall be genteel accommodations) must apply to Mr. George Lewis at Limestone and have their names entered, who will receive any property intended to be sent by this conveyance.

Jacob Myers.

Pittsburgh, September 10, 1793.

Mr Bradford,

Please to inform the public through the channel of your paper, that I have, agreeable to law, removed my Office from Lexington to Frankfort, where I shall transact business during the session.

Baker Ewing, Reg. L. Off.

Nov. 1, 1793.

W A N T E D

To hire a

NEGRO MAN

SERVANT,

For House work.

William Murray.

Lexington, October 11.

Taken up by the subscriber living on the head of the East fork of Hickman creek, Fayette, a bay mare four feet seven inches high, 8 or 9 years old, branded on the neck supposed to be (AH) posted and appraised to \$1.

Also a forrel yearling horse colt, blaze face, no brand perceivable; appraised to \$1. 10s.

Hez. Harrison.

October 10, 1793.

Strayed from Thomas Davi's, on Huston creek, two miles from Bourbon Court-house, on the 18th of October, 1793, a likely forrel horse, about fourteen and a half high, eight years old, branded on the near shoulder thus W, has a large blaze in his face spreading more over one nostril than the other, long back, straight rump, most all round, trots naturally, one of his hind houghs split at his toe; whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to Col. William Russell's on North Elkhorn, or to William Campbell on Gilbert's creek in Lincoln county, shall have six dollars reward, paid by

William Campbell.

FOR SALE

A well improved

PLANTATION,

WITHIN three miles of Bourbon; containing One hundred and sixty six acres, of which about seventy acres is cleared, a good Dwelling House, Orchard, &c. &c. for terms, enquire of Col. Baker Ewing, or the subscribers.

Seitz & Lauman.

Lexington, October 25.

A Company will start from the Crab-Orchard on the 20th of November, through the Wilderness.

A Company will set out on Tuesday, November 26th from the Crab-orchard, through the Wilderness.